Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 34, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A turret has already been proposed that is insulated from the exterior by sealing means placed between this turret and the oscillating mass. For this, a seal is mounted on the turret surrounding the window required for the intended clearance of the oscillating mass. The contact of the seal lip on a cylindrical surface centered on the axis of rotation of the oscillating mass and connected to the oscillating mass ensures this sealing. However, this solution requires a radius for the cylindrical surface that is all the wider in that the clearance of the oscillating mass is substantial. Thus, for large clearances of the oscillating mass, for example 100°, the height of the turret presents a handicap for its bulk, for its discretion or for the mass of the assembly. Additionally, through friction, this seal produces a disturbance due to its resistance to the rotation of the oscillating mass. This disturbance is undesirable in that it forms the equivalent of a boundary friction that disturbs the accurate aiming of the oscillating mass on a target using an instruction transmitted by the servo controls to the elevation positioning means of ~~said mass.~~the mass.

Please replace the two paragraphs beginning on page 2, line 25, with the following rewritten paragraphs:

The invention thus relates to a turret for a military vehicle, mobile in traverse with respect to said vehicle and supporting an oscillating mass notably comprising a cannon oriented in elevation, wherein the oscillating mass is mounted in the turret using a linking interface ensuring the air-tightness of ~~said mass~~the mass with respect to the exterior of the turret, ~~said interface~~the interface ensuring the mobility in elevation of the cannon.

According to one characteristic of the invention, the interface is constituted by a closed caisson inside which the weapon is able to slide when ammunition is being fired, ~~said caisson~~the caisson being mounted mobile in elevation in ~~said turret.~~the turret.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 4, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In Figure 2, a vertical section shows the integration of the oscillating mass 2, extended by the cannon 4 in the caisson 3. We see that the oscillating mass 2 is mounted in the turret 1 using a linking interface constituted by the caisson 3. On the cannon 4, the oscillating mass is provided with a seal 8 ensuring air-tightness. The cannon 4 slides in the caisson 3 with respect to the oscillating mass 2 after every firing by means of a positioning mechanism 9, that is 9a, 9b and 9c. The rear part 10 of the caisson 3 matches the shape of the corresponding lower part 11 of the turret 1. This embodiment allows the required clearance of the oscillating mass to be ensured without encroaching upon the available space in the turret. The weapon, represented by its cannon 4, is able to slide when ammunition is being fired and the caisson 3 is itself mounted mobile in elevation in ~~said turret.~~the turret.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Figure 5 shows the principle of air circulation in the turret 1 and the interface 2 and more specifically in the caisson 3. The caisson 3 is provided with a non-return valve 40 that communicates with the exterior allowing the pressure inside it to be adjusted. The turret 1 is equipped with means 14 to draw in and filter air from outside. This intake of air is provided so as to give the turret 1 an overpressure with respect to the exterior and to evacuate the tainted air outside. The overpressure is of around 10% over the exterior pressure. The air flow is carried out in the following manner and is schematized by ~~arrows 16-24.~~arrows 16-23. The air penetrates at 16 by being drawn in by the aspirator 14 and circulates inside the turret 1

through the unit 13 at 18 and between the unit 13 and the turret wall at 19; it then reaches the trunnion at 20 to circulate in the interface 2 and escapes either via the trunnion at 21 or via the valve 40 at 22, ~~and~~ 23. Given that the aspirator 14 creates an overpressure in the turret, insulation is ensured as a result.

Please replace the three paragraphs beginning on page 7, line 7, with the following rewritten paragraphs:

Figures 6 and 7 represent the two main stages in this phase. Given that the trunnions 12 are hollow so as to allow the inside of the caisson to communicate with the inside of the turret 1, it is easy for a calibrated sealing organ 24 to be positioned so as to make the turret 1 communicate with the exterior. The organ 24 may, for example, be a diaphragm whose lips remain closed between the passage of two consecutive cases, as shown in Figure 6. These lips are made to open for the passage of the case 25, as shown in Figure 7. As it advances, pushed by the thrustor, the case causes the means 24 to open. Given that the inside of the turret is overpressured, a leak from the organ 24 causes no problems. There are air leaks, but the tainted external air is not able to penetrate the inside of the turret. Figure 7 shows the expulsion position of the case 25 that has partly ~~passes~~ passed through the sealing organ 24. At the end of its displacement, the empty case falls, for example, into a case ~~bag~~ bag 39 in order to be removed later on.

Figure 8 shows a detail in the embodiment of the link between the trunnion and the turret ensuring the rotation of the interface 2 with respect to the turret 1 using the left 7 or right 29 trunnion. To this end, a left bearing 30 and a right bearing 31, in the plane of the Figure, are provided on either side of the interface 2. The external housing 33 of the left bearing 30 is integral with the trunnion whereas the internal housing 32 is integral with the interface 2. The external housing 33 has no particularities whereas the internal housing 32 supports a connection mechanism 34 for the interface 2. This mechanism 34 notably

comprises a cylindrical tube 35 whose internal diameter is intended to allow a passage for the empty case. The external housing 36 of the right bearing 31 has no particularities and the internal housing 37 has a diameter wide enough to allow a passage for the ~~ammunition~~ammunition 38 from the turret 1 to the interface 2.

This internal diameter may be greater than that of the cylindrical tube, as may be seen in the Figure, to facilitate this introduction. A thrustor shown in the form of arrow 38 allows the interface 2 to be supplied with ammunition. The empty cases that exit on the left side may be gathered in a ~~bag~~ bag 39 attached to the end of the barrel 35. Naturally, sealing means are provided for the left bearing 30. Since these means are classical they do not need further explanation.